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Contract for Skilled Labor—Evidence of Custom—Damages.—*Baltimore Base-ball Club and Exhibition Co. v. Pickett*, 28 Atl. Rep. 279 (Maryland). Where a professional base-ball player has engaged to play for the season under a special contract and during the season is discharged for want of ability and skill, he has an action for damages provided he can prove that he possessed the skill of the ordinary professional base-ball player. Evidence of a custom to discharge incompetent players on ten days notice is inadmissible if no such provision is made in the contract, as the player has no reciprocal right to abandon the club at will.

Dower—Foreign Divorce by Husband.—*Doerr v. Forsythe*, 35 N.E. Rep. 1055 (Ohio). A wife on separation from her husband signed an agreement to release all right of dower, for a certain consideration, found to be unreasonable. The husband afterwards moved to another State and obtained a divorce, publication having been duly made, as required by the statutes of that State, but the wife had no actual notice, until after his decease. He remarried and with his second wife, conveyed certain real estate, which subsequently passed into the defendant's hands. As the first wife had no opportunity to defend, the decree merely restored husband to status of an unmarried man, but the court, having no jurisdiction of the wife's person, could not affect such rights as she had acquired in her husband's property, and therefore her administratrix was entitled to dower from time of filing petition to day of her decease.

Evidence—Proof of Handwriting.—*Hickory v. U.S.*, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 334. On a criminal trial a paper was put in evidence and testified to as being in the handwriting of the prisoner. The prisoner, being called in his own behalf, denied that the paper was written by him. His counsel offered a paper, which the prisoner testified he had written at the table in court that day to compare with the paper offered in evidence against him. Held, that the paper written in court, having been specially prepared for the purpose of comparison, was rightly excluded.

Evidence—Weight and Conclusiveness.—*Farley v. Hill*, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 187. Plaintiff claimed a joint interest in a purchase of Railway bonds to a large amount under an alleged parol contract. Held, that the evidence of two witnesses in support of the contract was not sufficient as against the positive denial of one witness, coupled with the fact that in a transaction of such magnitude, there were no letters or memoranda produced relating to it. The non-existence of the contract being established on this ground, it